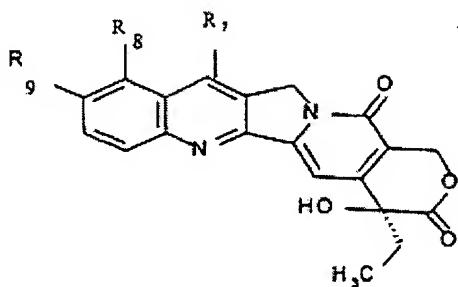


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.-70. (Canceled).

71. (New) A method of transporting taxol or a camptothecin derivative of formula



wherein: R₇ is a -C(R₁₁)=N-O_(n)R₁₀ group, wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₅ alkyl or C₂-C₅ alkenyl group, linear or branched or C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl, group or a linear or branched (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, or C₆-C₁₄ aryl, or a linear or branched (C₆-C₁₄) aryl - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, or a heterocyclic or linear or branched heterocyclo - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, said heterocyclic group containing at least a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen atom, optionally substituted with a (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, and/or oxygen and/or sulfur; said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aryl-alkyl, heterocyclic or heterocyclo-alkyl groups, being optionally substituted with other groups selected from the group consisting of: halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, phenyl, cyano, nitro, -NR₁₂R₁₃, wherein R₁₂ and R₁₃, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen, linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl; a pharmaceutically acceptable ester of the -COOH group; or the-CONR₁₄R₁₅ group, wherein R₁₄ and R₁₅, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen or linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl; or

R₁₀ is a (C₆-C₁₀) aroyl residue optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of: halogen, hydroxy, linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, phenyl, cyano, nitro, -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ and R₁₇, which may be the same or different, is hydrogen, linear or branched (C₁-C₈) alkyl;

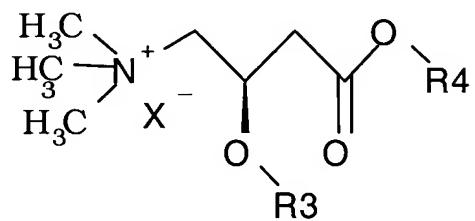
N is the number 0 or 1;

R₁₁ is hydrogen, linear or branched C₁-C₅ alkyl, linear or branched C₂-C₅ alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl - linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl, C₆-C₁₄ aryl, (C₆-C₁₄) aryl - linear or branched alkyl (C₁-C₅);

R₈ and R₉, which may be the same or different are hydrogen, hydroxy, linear or branched C₁-C₅ alkoxy;

their N₁-oxides, their single isomers, in particular the syn and anti isomers of the-C(R₁₁)=N-O_(n)R₁₀ group, their possible enantiomers, diastereoisomers and relative admixtures, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

using a liposome comprising a compound of formula (II)



(II)

where:

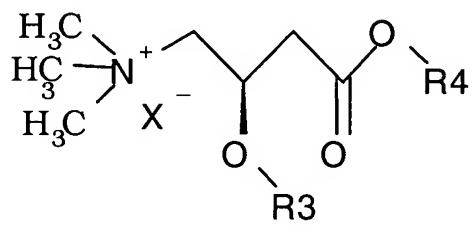
R₃ is a saturated linear or branched acyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms;

R₄ is a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms; and

X⁻ is the anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

72. (New) The method according to claim 71, in which R₃ is selected from the group consisting of nonanoyl, dodecanoyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, stearoyl and oleoyl.
73. (New) The method according to claim 71, in which R₄ is selected from the group consisting of nonyl, undecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl and oleyl.
74. (New) The method according to claim 71, in which X⁻ is selected from the group consisting of chloride; bromide; iodide; aspartate; acid aspartate; citrate; acid citrate; tartrate; acid tartrate; phosphate; acid phosphate; fumarate; acid fumarate; glycerophosphate; glucose phosphate; lactate; maleate; acid maleate; mucate; orotate; oxalate; acid oxalate; sulphate; acid sulphate; trichloroacetate; trifluoroacetate; methane sulphonate; pamoate and acid pamoate.
75. (New) The method according to claim 71, in which the camptothecin is selected from the group consisting of palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; myristoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine bromide hexadecyl ester, and oleoyl L-carnitine chloride oleyl ester.
76. (New) The method according to claim 71, in which said derivative of camptothecin is selected from the group consisting of 7-benzyloxyiminomethylcamptothecin and 7-butoxyiminomethylcam-ptotheclin.

77. (New) The method according to claim 71, in which the liposome additionally contains helper lipids.
78. (New) The method according to claim 77, in which said helper lipid is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol, 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl phosphatidyl choline and dioleyl phosphatidyl choline.
79. (New) A method of transporting a cosmetic using a liposome comprising a compound of formula (II)



(II)

where:

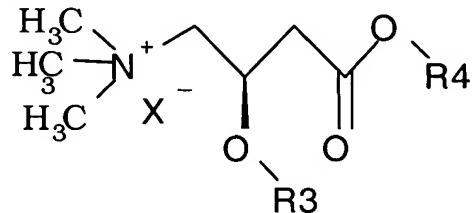
R_3 is a saturated linear or branched acyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms;

R_4 is a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms;
and

X^- is the anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

80. (New) The method according to claim 79, in which R_3 is selected from the group consisting of nonanoyl, dodecanoyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, stearoyl and oleoyl.
81. (New) The method according to claim 79, in which R_4 is selected from the group consisting of nonyl, undecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl and oleyl.

82. (New) The method according to claim 79, in which X⁻ is selected from the group consisting of chloride; bromide; iodide; aspartate; acid aspartate; citrate; acid citrate; tartrate; acid tartrate; phosphate; acid phosphate; fumarate; acid fumarate; glycerophosphate; glucose phosphate; lactate; maleate; acid maleate; mucate; orotate; oxalate; acid oxalate; sulphate; acid sulphate; trichloroacetate; trifluoroacetate; methane sulphonate; pamoate and acid pamoate.
83. (New) The method according to claim 79, in which the compound is selected from the group consisting of: palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; myristoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine bromide hexadecyl ester, and oleoyl L-carnitine chloride oleyl ester.
84. (New) The method according to claim 79, in which the liposome additionally contains helper lipids.
85. (New) The method according to claim 84, in which said helper lipid is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol, 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl phosphatidyl choline and dioleoyl phosphatidyl choline.
86. (New) A composition comprising a liposome comprising a compound of formula (II)



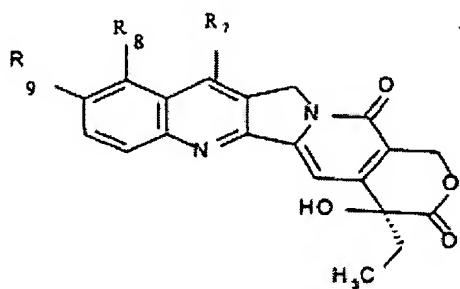
(II)

where:

R₃ is a saturated linear or branched acyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms;

R₄ is a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms;
and

X⁻ is the anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid, said liposome comprising taxol or a camptothecin derivative of formula



wherein: R₇ is a -C(R₁₁)=N-O_(n)R₁₀ group, wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₅ alkyl or C₂-C₅ alkenyl group, linear or branched or C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl, group or a linear or branched (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, or C₆-C₁₄ aryl, or a linear or branched (C₆-C₁₄) aryl - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, or a heterocyclic or linear or branched heterocyclo - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, said heterocyclic group containing at least a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen atom, optionally substituted with a (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, and/or oxygen and/or sulfur; said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aryl-alkyl, heterocyclic or heterocyclo-alkyl groups, being optionally substituted with other groups selected from the group consisting of: halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, phenyl, cyano, nitro, -NR₁₂R₁₃, wherein R₁₂ and R₁₃, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen, linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl; a pharmaceutically acceptable

ester of the -COOH group; or the-CONR₁₄R₁₅ group, wherein R₁₄ and R₁₅, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen or linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl; or

R₁₀ is a (C₆-C₁₀) aroyl residue optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of: halogen, hydroxy, linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, phenyl, cyano, nitro, -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ and R₁₇, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen, linear or branched (C₁-C₈) alkyl;

n is the number 0 or 1;

R₁₁ is hydrogen, linear or branched C₁-C₅ alkyl, linear or branched C₂-C₅ alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl - linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl, C₆-C₁₄ aryl, (C₆-C₁₄) aryl - linear or branched alkyl (C₁-C₅);

R₈ and R₉, which may be the same or different is hydrogen, hydroxy, linear or branched C₁-C₅ alkoxy;

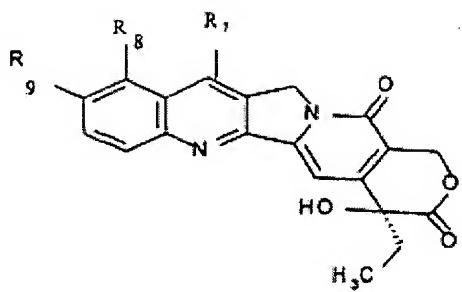
their N₁-oxides, their single isomers, in particular the syn and anti isomers of the-C(R₁₁)=N-O_(n)R₁₀ group, their possible enantiomers, diastereoisomers and relative admixtures, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; or

said liposome comprising a substance with cosmetic activity.

87. (New) The composition according to claim 86, in which R₃ is selected from the group consisting of nonanoyl, dodecanoyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, stearoyl and oleoyl.

88. (New) The composition according to claim 86, in which R₄ is selected from the group consisting of nonyl, undecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl and oleyl.

89. (New) The composition according to claim 86, in which X- is selected from the group consisting of chloride; bromide; iodide; aspartate; acid aspartate; citrate; acid citrate; tartrate; acid tartrate; phosphate; acid phosphate; fumarate; acid fumarate; glycerophosphate; glucose phosphate; lactate; maleate; acid maleate; mucate; orotate; oxalate; acid oxalate; sulphate; acid sulphate; trichloroacetate; trifluoroacetate; methane sulphonate; pamoate and acid pamoate.
90. (New) The composition according to claim 86, in which the compound is selected from the group consisting of: palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; myristoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine bromide hexadecyl ester, and oleoyl L-carnitine chloride oleyl ester.
91. (New) The composition according to claim 86, in which the liposome additionally contains helper lipids.
92. (New) The composition according to claim 91, in which said helper lipid is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol, 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl phosphatidyl choline or dioleoyl phosphatidyl choline.
93. (New) The composition according to claim 86, which composition is administered orally, parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, transdermally or in the form of a nasal or mouth spray.
94. (New) A method of transporting an antitumor drug to the target organ of a subject in need of antitumor treatment, wherein said drug is selected from the group consisting of taxol or a camptothecin derivative of formula



wherein: R₇ is a -C(R₁₁)=N-O_(n)R₁₀ group, wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₅ alkyl or C₂-C₅ alkenyl group, linear or branched or C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl, group or a linear or branched (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, or C₆-C₁₄ aryl, or a linear or branched (C₆-C₁₄) aryl - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, or a heterocyclic or linear or branched heterocyclo - (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, said heterocyclic group containing at least a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen atom, optionally substituted with a (C₁-C₅) alkyl group, and/or oxygen and/or sulfur; said alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aryl-alkyl, heterocyclic or heterocyclo-alkyl groups, being optionally substituted with other groups selected from the group consisting of: halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, phenyl, cyano, nitro, -NR₁₂R₁₃, wherein R₁₂ and R₁₃, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen, linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl; a pharmaceutically acceptable ester of the -COOH group; or the-CONR₁₄R₁₅ group, wherein R₁₄ and R₁₅, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen or linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl; or

R₁₀ is a (C₆-C₁₀) aroyl residue optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from the group consisting of: halogen, hydroxy, linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, phenyl, cyano, nitro, -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ and R₁₇, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen, linear or branched (C₁-C₈) alkyl;

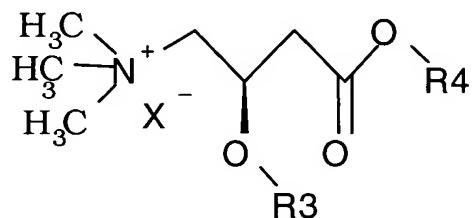
n is the number 0 or 1;

R₁₁ is hydrogen, linear or branched C₁-C₅ alkyl, linear or branched C₂-C₅ alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀ cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₁₀) cycloalkyl - linear or branched (C₁-C₅) alkyl, C₆-C₁₄ aryl, (C₆-C₁₄) aryl - linear or branched alkyl (C₁-C₅);

R₈ and R₉, which may be the same or different are hydrogen, hydroxy, linear or branched C₁-C₅ alkoxy;

their N₁-oxides, their single isomers, in particular the syn and anti isomers of the-C(R₁₁)=N-O_(n)R₁₀ group, their possible enantiomers, diastereoisomers and relative admixtures, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

said method comprising encapsulating said antitumor drug into a liposome comprising a compound of formula (II)



(II)

where:

R₃ is a saturated linear or branched acyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms;

R₄ is a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkyl chain, with 4-26 carbon atoms; and

X⁻ is the anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid, to obtain a liposome containing said antitumor drug, and

administering said liposome to said subject.

95. (New) The method according to claim 94, in which R₃ is selected from the group consisting of nonanoyl, dodecanoyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, stearoyl and oleoyl.
96. (New) The method according to claim 94, in which R₄ is selected from the group consisting of nonyl, undecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl and oleyl.
97. (New) The method according to claim 94, in which X⁻ is selected from the group consisting of chloride; bromide; iodide; aspartate; acid aspartate; citrate; acid citrate; tartrate; acid tartrate; phosphate; acid phosphate; fumarate; acid fumarate; glycerophosphate; glucose phosphate; lactate; maleate; acid maleate; mucate; orotate; oxalate; acid oxalate; sulphate; acid sulphate; trichloroacetate; trifluoroacetate; methane sulphonate; pamoate and acid pamoate.
98. (New) The method according to claim 94, in which the compound of formula (II) is selected from the group consisting of palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride undecyl ester; stearoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; myristoyl L-carnitine chloride tetradecyl ester; palmitoyl L-carnitine bromide hexadecyl ester, and oleoyl L-carnitine chloride oleyl ester.
99. (New) The method according to claim 94, in which said derivative of camptothecin is selected from the group consisting of 7-benzyloxyiminomethylcamptothecin or 7-butoxyiminomethylcamptotheclin.
100. (New) The method according to claim 94, in which the liposome additionally contains helper lipids.

101. (New) The method according to claim 100, in which said helper lipid is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol, 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl phosphatidyl choline or dioleyl phosphatidyl choline.
102. (New) The method according to claim 94, wherein said antitumor drug is 7-butoxymiminomethylcamptothecin and said liposome comprises the compound palmitoyl L-carnitine undecyl ester.
103. (New) The method according to claim 94, wherein said antitumor drug is taxol and said liposome comprises the compound palmitoyl L-carnitine undecyl ester.
104. (New) The method according to claim 94, wherein said liposome is administered orally, parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, transdermally or in the form of a nasal or mouth spray.
105. (New) The method according to claim 94, wherein lungs are said target organ.